

The Return of Peace.

The winter of our discontent is past, the war, with all its train of evils, is substantially ended, the stormy reign of Mars is over and gentle Peace prepares to assume the scepter he lays down. Freshness to earth and gladness to nature come with the springing of new hopes in the hearts of the people throughout all the land, and when the wild flowers over a hundred battle-fields, made rich with noble blood, shall bloom upon the recent graves of heroes slain and upon those of their fallen foes, as well, the wounds of war will have begun to heal and the Nation, sacredly keeping its proud but mournful memories, may look forward triumphantly from the field of duty, well performed, to a future summer of repose, when will be garnered the fruits of our labors in a measure of prosperity whereof the wisest have never dreamed.

The masterly combinations of the great Captain were so ordered, that, when the hour of victory came, its measure was unstinted, and whereas, less than one month ago, our armies from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, were confronted by the cohorts of treason, there is not now one rebellious banner, not one hostile weapon raised in all that broad area, so lately darkened with the curse of slavery, but sacred to freedom henceforth and forever.

The change can scarcely be comprehended. Only a few days since we were in the midst of war, on its grandest scale; and now we are at peace throughout all our borders; to the storm and excitement of conflict succeeds a great calm, like the repose of the elements after a mighty tempest. We waken as from a troubled dream and lo, the nightmares that haunted us are all departed. We have stepped from the cloud out in the pleasant sunshine, from utter darkness into the light of open day. It seems the work of enchantment.

Already the order has gone forth preparatory to disbanding our vast forces in the field and even the thousands, who have shown such wondrous aptitude in making war, will return to the peaceful walks and harmless avocations of civil life. The infernal engines "that Joves dread clamors counterfeited" will cease to darken the face of nature with their sulphurous breath; the blood-rusted weapons of death, will be piled away in gloomy arsenals, ready for times of future danger, and the battle-rent, smoke-grimed trophies of valor and of victory, homeward borne by our returning heroes, will be ever kept and displayed as mementoes of treason's dishonor and national renown.

And now, too, it will be seen how men, who could give up all they held dear for their country's safety, can unlearn the rude lessons of strife as easily and show how superior they are to the unreasoning machinery of war, that foreign tyrants use to guard their thrones and keep their down-trodden people in subjugation. The crime, which could find defenders in the choice spirits, the freedom loving sons of every land, will not be loved by any unseemly act at their hands, and let our maligners learn from this a lesson that they need.

RICH JOKE.—When the military alarm bell struck, on Saturday, the captain of one of the companies found some of his men engaged in sacking a copperhead treason mill, and ordered them to repair to headquarters. They said to him "hold on just about two minutes, and they would be up, right away, as they had only one more to clean out!"—S. F. Flag.

BY PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL TO THE DAILY UNION-VEDETTE.]

New York, April 28th.

There is no activity in Commercial Circles this week, owing to the funeral ceremonies of the late President; but trade is steadily improving, now that the restrictions are removed from the Southern ports. The popular faith in Government credit, as being opposed to raise foreign exchange has been variable. Speculation in gold at 148. Bankers bills at sixty days, range from one hundred and nine to one, ten, on a weak market. Money is abundant at four and six per cent at call, and seven and nine on good commercial papers with an inclination in favor of a continuance of the present price.

New York, April 30th.

The Herald's New Orleans special says, Cortinas has captured Bagdad, Mexico. The garrison was very small. The Times special says: The authorities are engaged in the most thorough investigation of the assassination plot, and are sending out in all directions. In this vicinity nearly two hundred arrests have been made, principally taken from the adjacent counties in Maryland.

The City of London from Liverpool the 19th and Queenstown the 20th.

The Fall of Richmond monopolized the attention of the cotton market and at the re-opening was heavy and irregular, but became steadier afterwards.

The Times thinks, the loss of Richmond might itself be perhaps sustained; but couldn't with the defeat of Lee. It represents the veritable catastrophe is due to Grant; that his military abilities should be recognized. "He did fight it out on that Line" and the reward of fortitude is his at last.

The Times also pays a tribute to Sheridan and to Lee, and as regards the future, says, that time only can solve the problem. If the South now proves powerless and desponding, the work for the North will be easy; but if we have now arrived at the end, not of war, but of the first stage of a political revolution, the real troubles of the North are but just beginning.

The Star considers the Richmond catastrophe as the end of the slave holders rebellion, and thinks Davis and Lee may, however, attempt to carry on their concern for months longer, in the Mississippi provinces.

The Daily Telegraph says: It seems now beyond human probability that the Confederacy should conquer their independence. The fall of Richmond is a catastrophe of the South.

The Post says: Admitting the victories claimed by the Federals, they must now be about to enter on the real difficulties of their task.

Paris. The Chamber of Deputies, on the amendment to address the proposing paragraph on American affairs, favorable to the North. M. Eugene Pelletan made a speech highly eulogistic of the Northern cause, rejoicing that the pro slavery rebellion was crushed by the fall of Richmond. He thought American questions ought not to be passed over in silence. In the speech from the throne and in the address, M. Pelletan was continually interrupted by Southern sympathisers, in the Chambers, and was finally compelled to desist, owing to the noise. The amendment received twenty-four votes, but was, of course, like all amendments, rejected. Many prominent members abstained from voting. The address was finally voted entire and presented to the Emperor, who returned thanks in a brief speech.

French official dispatches represent the pacification of Mexico as complete.

London, 20th.

Advices by the steamer America, at Southampton, and the Damascus at Queenstown, further strengthen the con-

viotion that the Southern resistance to the United States Government is virtually ended.

The rebel loan declined £7 & 18, and Federal securities are very active and advancing.

New York, April 30th.

The Herald's Newbern correspondent of the 27th says: The lamentations of Sherman's army over the assassination of President Lincoln, suddenly changed to rejoicing at the appearance of Gen. Grant.

The terms granted to Johnson, embrace in the surrender, four armies of the Military Division of the West; but excluding that of Dick Taylor, lying west of the Chattahoochee river. Among the Generals surrendered, is Beauregard. Principal among the Lieut. Generals, is Hardee. Bragg, lately relieved of command, was not surrendered. Wade Hampton refused to be surrendered, and is reported to have been shot by Johnston in an altercation; but a more trustworthy report is, that he fled in company with Davis. The number actually surrendered is 27,400, although more names are given. All the militia from South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia and the Gulf States are included.

The Herald's special says: Our Consul General in Canada has given notice to the authorities there, that all criminals connected with the assassination of President Lincoln, must be surrendered to the United States authorities.

The Herald's Mobile correspondent says: Our forces captured twenty-one heavy guns, 10,000 stand of arms and 30,000 bales of cotton, besides immense quantities of corn and other grain; it is also estimated that 20,000 bales of cotton and 75,000 barrels of rosin are hidden in the swamps along the Alabama marsh, which is within reach of our forces. Over 10,000 stragglers from the rebel army, have given themselves up. Guerrilla bands infest the neighborhood of our lines. A party of them went to the Bante House on the night of the 14th, intending to assassinate Gen. Gregor, who fortunately was not there.

The dispatch boat, Rose, was blown up by a torpedo on the 14th, killing two men and wounding three.

A dispatch dated April 19th, says an officer from Dick Taylor's staff had arrived at Canby's headquarters to make terms for the surrender of Taylor's command.

New York, April 30th.

The Houston, Tex. Telegraph publishes details of a conference, between Gen. St. Augher, rebel, and Gen. Lew Wallace, in which the former claims that Wallace guaranteed that in case of the surrender of the rebel forces in Texas, the protection to slave property and a vindication of the Monroe doctrine, and the establishment of a protectorate over Mexico. A letter from the rebel Maj. Gen. Walker, however, shows that the terms offered were, that, they must lay down their arms and take the oath of allegiance and accept the terms of amnesty, pardon or foreign exile, as the United States Government would grant. Those terms the rebel General indignantly rejected and claims that with three hundred thousand men yet in the field, the rebels can achieve their independence.

The Herald's Newbern correspondent says, the last positive information of Jeff. Davis' movements was, that he passed through Charlotte on his way Southward, escorted by a brigade of Cavalry, probably Wade Hampton's.

On the 23d Gen. Wilson was at Macon and virtually held all of Southern Georgia. The chances are, that Davis cannot escape.

Intelligence from the Shenandoah, states that all of Lee's paroled soldiers are going home in that direction and have requested to take the oath of allegiance. Many of Mosby's guerrillas

have come into Winchester with the paroled soldiers, among them his second in command, Lt. Col. Chambers.

Macon, Atlanta and Columbus papers contain accounts of the march of Wilson's force up to the 20th. The rebels are represented as fighting desperately, but were defeated and had lost the West Point and Columbus and the Montgomery and West Point railroad. Wilson burned all the bridges and rolling stock. The Lagrange depot was burned; but no private buildings. The City of Griffin was surrendered by the Mayor.

Cairo, April 30th.

The Mississippi from New Orleans, reports that the rebel ram Webb, passed New Orleans in broad day, at a rapid rate, displaying the stars and stripes and after passing, hoisted the rebel flag. When a few miles above Fort St. Philip, her condenser got out of order and she was deserted and blown up. So far as known she had inflicted no damage. A portion of her crew have arrived at New Orleans, the remainder have left for parts unknown.

Louisville, 30th.

One hundred and five officers and one thousand men of Morgan's old command, surrendered to Gen. Hobson, at Mount Sterling, to-day. Twenty hundred rebels also surrendered at other points to Hobson's troops, and several hundred deserters from the rebel army took the amnesty oath. Eastern Kentucky is now clear of rebel troops.

New York, 29th.

A Washington correspondent says: It is not generally believed that Johnston or any of the leading rebels expected the Federal Government to accede to their propositions, unless greatly modified. One evidence is, that prominent civilians who accompanied the army, or were in its immediate vicinity at the first conference, suddenly disappeared soon after. Another is, that, on learning that our Government had refused to entertain such overtures, Johnston needed no further time for reflection or for conference with military authorities. At six o'clock on the morning of the 25th, Gen. Sherman notified Johnston that the terms were not accepted, and that the truce would end in forty-eight hours. Later in the day he sent another flag, demanding a surrender on the same terms accorded to Lee. Johnston replied on the 25th, asking an interview, for modifying the previous agreement for surrendering the army. Sherman declined to discuss the subject on the basis of the old agreement; but named a time and place where he would meet him. They accordingly met near Dunham's Station, twenty-seven miles from Raleigh, on the 26th. Johnston was outspoken and frank in arranging the agreement for capitulation. A few minutes of conversation settled the preliminaries, and the terms were soon reduced to writing and signed, and are the same as extended to Lee; although not expressed in precisely the same language. The negotiations were conducted in Sherman's name. Johnston had no intimation of the Lieut. General's presence at Raleigh until the final terms of capitulation were signed, when Grant quietly put his approval on the back of them.

During the interview between Sherman and Johnston, the latter uniformly declared the war was over and that to continue it a moment longer would not only be wrong but criminal, and that when the Southern people learned that his army and Lee's had surrendered, there would be none to counsel a longer continuance of the contest. He stated openly, that his troops should fight no longer, and if he could obtain reasonable and satisfactory terms he would disband and send them home.

The armies were nearly sixty miles apart at the time the capitulations were signed. Sherman had moved part of his army far beyond Raleigh before the truce was agreed on, and after signing

the famous memoranda, this was drawn back to the latter city, except Kilpatrick's cavalry, which picketed a line of country twenty miles beyond Raleigh. Johnston's troops were well back towards the Greensboro railroad, between the two armies, which was in running order all the time, and the opposing Generals proceeded by rail to a point nearly equally distant, where the interviews were held. The telegraph was also in working order through Johnston's army to Selma, Macon, Montgomery and other Southern cities.

Sherman's first news of Wilson's successes at these places, was received over the wires running through the heart of the rebel army. Johnston even went so far as to facilitate the transmission of the news to and from Wilson, and begged Gen. Sherman to put an immediate stop to further devastation of the southern country.

The terms of Sherman's original memoranda, it is reported, had the approval of his army commanders and many able and influential officers. Gen. Blair and Logan were among the number who dissented, and are reported to have done all in their power to prevent the conditions of these proposals.

At the time the armistice was agreed to, Sherman had just received information of the general satisfaction that the terms of Lee's surrender had afforded the North, and he believed that a greater spirit of magnanimity prevailed than at any former period. He had a copy of the Richmond Whig, in which was the proclamation of Gen. Weitzel, convening the rebel legislature of Virginia, and everything conspired to make him extremely lenient.

The same correspondent says: From certain indications, it is probable that Jeff Davis will continue his flight south, and endeavor to reach Cuba in some small vessel or fishing boat from a point on the Florida coast. Rumor places heavy sums to his bank account in Havana.

AN ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE

BY A RESIDENT OF UTAH.

ARTICLE 18.

Under the administration of Governor Harding things, for some time, moved on smoothly, and no difficulties occurred between him and the inhabitants of the Territory. He was, however, narrowly watched, and his frequent intercourse with the military and the disaffected of the Mormon faith, regarded very suspiciously. But, notwithstanding his uniform courteousness to all parties, he was watching, with an earnestness commendable in one occupying his position, the turn in every event transpiring around him. Neither was his view of things cursory or superficial; he penetrated beneath the surface, and there saw disloyalty and lust working in all their hideous deformity. Himself a lawyer, and an administrator of the law, he examined the laws on the statute books of Utah, and with a nice discrimination determined between those intended for the public good, and those designed to aggrandize a favored few; those originated to perpetuate crime and shield the criminal, and those intended to protect the loyal portion of the people in the possession and enjoyment of their inherent rights.

Thus armed with a knowledge of previous legislative exactment, and a clear view of the evils some of them were intended to foster, he prepared his gubernatorial message, which was presented and read by himself at the next sitting of the Legislature. His views on the evils of polygamy were clearly given, and the attention of the Legislature called to a repeal of some of the laws of Utah, obnoxious to every loyal man desirous of promoting the greatest good to the greatest number.

This bold antagonism to their favorite projects—this clear elucidation of the views of the Governor on their most favorite doctrine—this lucid refutation of their boasted purity—this importunate request for a repeal of their laws, was, to them, insupportable. The message was received in derision and suppressed, its author treated with contempt, himself regarded a supercilious impostor, and his production a work of supererogation. The great pretensions of loyalty made during the former part of Governor Harding's administration, were all forgotten by their authors, and the character of the Governor, who had merely sought to impress upon them the necessity of a reformation corresponding to those pretensions, was maligned and traduced on every hand. Congress had passed the anti polygamy bill, and repealed all the laws of Utah sustaining polygamy; the Governor desired the Legislature to establish their assumed loyalty by confirming the Congressional decree with

out prevarication. But through the secret wire-pulling at the command of the church leaders, the loss of his position and the defilement of his character were the penalties imposed upon him for his loyalty.

There are strong grounds for believing that the exercise of the veto power by Governor Harding had something to do with his removal from office; but as this matter will come under the head of "The History of the Morrisites," I forbear further comment under this head.

The vacancy occasioned by the removal of Governor Harding was filled by the appointment of James Duane Doty, who still occupies the gubernatorial chair, of whose administration but little can yet be said. There has, however, been one important demonstration made during his administration—that of the Inaugural and Union celebration of the 4th of March last. Never before since the organization of the Territory of Utah has such a patriotic and Union-loving sentiment pervaded so massive a concourse of people here as on this occasion. The jubilation exhibited, if proceeding from the heart, is certainly indicative of better times for this isolated and, heretofore, contemptuous people. But there have been so many celebrations in Utah, though on a minor scale, where patriotic toasts, songs, speeches, orations, dinners, flags and emblems have been the order of the day; from which the participants therein have gone forth but to attack the government with increased virulence, that I must be pardoned for indulging perhaps too little confidence in what I regard as the simulated patriotism generated in a policy that seeks to curry favor with, and make an ostentatious display of feigned regard for, a power with which it finds itself unable to cope, and to which it has rendered itself amenable by a thousand and one overt indignities wantonly offered.

The authors of those ably written articles on the recent procession and its surroundings, published in the local organs of the press in the city and neighborhood, as well as the public generally, will readily perceive that I take another and a different view of Mormon loyalty, to that indulged by them; but I humbly submit my reasons as above given, as well as the whole of this article, in which I have taken a brief survey of the entire history of such men, such laws, and such circumstances as have a most direct bearing on the subject, as the grounds on which I base my opinion, believing that the simple narration of facts given will justify the conclusion to which I have arrived in the premises, and be ample to exonerate me from the charge of prejudication.

Local Matters.

BISHOP WOOLLEY has re-established the rostrum of the 13th Ward Assembly Rooms, in all its virulence, slang and obscenity.

Sunday evening last, he having been inflated with the vulgarism preached in the Tabernacle by Brigham, belched forth in his usual low strains, too disgusting to be published. This fiend and demagogue, Woolley, has about run his race. Go slow, Bishop, we're on your track again and will hunt you sharply.

DR. MINER'S WIZARD OIL

FOR Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous and Sick Headache, Sore Throat and Diphtheria, Sprains, Lambe Back, Cuts, Bruises, Burns and Scalds, Spinal Affections, Contracted Cords and Muscles.

For sale at GODFREY'S DRUG STORE, and HELLER & SNYDER'S Auction Rooms.

JEWELRY JEWELRY!

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Every Description,

California Quartz Goods,

A fine Assortment of

WATCHES AND CHAINS, BOTH

Gold and Silver

Just arrived from San Francisco and now open by

JOHN MEERS.

At the NEW YORK STORE, mar13-1f.

J. N. Williams,

WOULD respectfully announce to his numerous Patrons, that he has re-opened the Hair Cutting and Shaving Saloon, on Main St. Great Salt Lake City, opposite the "New York Store," where he will be happy to renew his acquaintance with his former customers.

Great Salt Lake City, April 10th, 1895.

Salt Lake City Prices Current.

(Corrected Daily by GILBERT & SONS.)

SALT LAKE CITY, May 1, 1895.

Day Goods—			
Prints, per yard.....	25 @	30	
Ginghams " ".....	50 @	60	
Checks " ".....	65 @	75	
Stripes " ".....	65 @	75	
Tickings " ".....	75 @	85	
Bro. Drills " ".....	75 @	85	
" Sheetings " ".....	75 @	85	
Osnaburg " ".....	1.00 @	1.10	
Bleached Cotton, per yrd.....	60 @	80	
Denims " ".....	60 @	75	
Flannels " ".....	75 @	1.00	
Spool Cotton, per doz.....	2.80 @		
GROCERIES—			
Coffee, per lb.....	1.15 @		
Sugar, " ".....	85 @		
Candles, " ".....	90 @		
Gun Powder, " ".....	2.00 @		
Tobacco, " ".....	2.00 @	4.00	
Tea, " ".....	5.00 @	6.00	
Bacon, State, " ".....	80 @		
" Valley, " ".....	60 @		
Nails, " ".....	40 @	60	
Coal Oil, " gall.....	10.00 @		
Linseed, " ".....	12.00 @		
Turpentine, " ".....	15.00 @		
Palm Soap, per lb.....	50 @		
Castile, " ".....	1.25 @		
Pepper, " ".....	1.00 @		
Allspice, " ".....	1.00 @		
Whisky, per gall.....	15.00 @		
Brandy, " ".....	20.00 @		
Glass, 8x10, per box.....	35.00 @		
" 10x12 " ".....	37.00 @		
" 12x16 " ".....	40.00 @		
LEATHERS—			
Sole, per lb.....	1.00 @		
Harness, " ".....	1.25 @		
Bridle, per doz.....	125.00 @		
Blanket, " ".....	175.00 @		
White Lead, per keg.....	15.00 @		
RODUCES—			
Flour, per 100 lbs.....	10.00 @		
Indian Meal, " ".....	8.00 @		
Wheat, per bush.....	4.00 @		
Barley, " ".....	4.00 @		
Oats, " ".....	3.50 @		
Eggs, per doz.....	50 @	75	
Butter, per lb.....	1.25 @		
Cheese, " ".....	75 @	60	
Hay, per ton.....	40.00 @		
Straw, " ".....	25.00 @		
Wood, per cord.....	25.00 @		
Coal, per ton.....	40.00 @		
Molasses, per gall.....	3.50 @	4.00	
Potatoes, per bush.....	2.50 @		
Onions, " ".....	6.00 @		
Dried Peaches, per lb.....	75 @		
" Apples, " ".....	75 @		
PROVISIONS—			
Beef, fresh, 15 @ 25			
" corned, 15 @ 25			
" dried, 50 @ 60			
Pork, fresh, 50 @ 60			
" pickled, 50 @ 60			
Pigs feet, per lb..... 30 @ 60			
Hams, Valley, 1.00 @ 20			
Mutton, 15 @ 25			
Veal, 20 @ 25			
Sausage, bologna, 1.00 @ 60			
" fresh, 50 @ 60			
Pork head cheese 50 @ 60			
Liver pudding 50 @ 60			

FREIGHT TO THE MINES!

FREIGHT TO VIRGINIA CITY!

Freight to Bannack City!

Freight to Boise City!

Freight to Idaho City!

The undersigned is prepared to furnish any

amount of Transportation, for

ANY AMOUNT OF FREIGHT.

Either by

Mule or Ox Teams.

To the above, or other points, with

Safety and Dispatch,

And upon

REASONABLE TERMS.

And start as early as the 1st of March.

Apply at my office, one door south of Godfrey's Drug Store.

HOWARD LIVINGSTON.

September 21, 1894.

Jan10-1f

Grand Display

NEW GOODS!

At figures below all

Precedent

At the

New York Store.

Two Doors below the old Stand of STAINES and NEEDHAM

Our large Stock

Must be Sold off at a

Great Sacrifice,

We have marked down all classes of Goods at such figures that will induce all to purchase.

FANCY DRESS GOODS, a superb display,

DELAINES, fancy and plain, latest styles.

MERINOS, French and English, fine quality.

SHAWLS, a magnificent line.

PRINTS, English, French and American, new design and pattern.

STANDARD BROWN SHEETS

Denims and Hickorys of the best quality.

CLOTHING, the cheapest and best in the market and of a most durable make and

FIT GUARANTEED.

Gents Furnishing Goods in great variety.

BOOTS & SHOES, a complete line and very cheap.

Our Stock of FARMING IMPLEMENTS, Dye Stuffs, Tin ware, Crockery, Stationery Tobacco, Groceries, Perfumery, etc. are of the best quality and

Below all Competition

Coffee, Sugar, Spices & fine TEAS,

Just received and offered at the lowest rate.

Don't forget the

NEW YORK STORE.

mar23-1f

G. ROSENBAUM, CHAS. POTTER, L. NEWMAN

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY

MEAT MARKET.

ROSENBAUM & CO.,

TAKE PLEASURE TO ANNOUNCE

TO THE PUBLIC THAT

THEY HAVE

Now Opened

—THE—

LARGEST MEAT STALL IN THE CITY.

WHERE THE

Choicest Meats

will always be on Hand,

BEEF

PORK

MUTTON

VEAL

LAMB

PORK SAUSAGE,

HEAD CHEESE,

LIVER SAUSAGE,

CORNER BEEF AND PORK,

PICKLED TONGUE,

SWEET BREADS,

TRIPE,

BRAINS,

And everything in the Business.

THE Patronage of the Public is respectfully

solicited for this establishment.

Every effort will be made to gratify the wishes of customers, and orders sent by the young will have the same prompt attention.

WE INVITE INSPECTION.

N. B.—Purchasers will have their Meats sent to any part of the City

Free of Charge.

ROSENBAUM & CO.

January 10th, 1895.

GLORIOUS NEWS!

Gold is Down

CREAT PANIC

in

Dry Goods!

Gilbert & Sons

ahead of all

Competition.

The recent great decline in Gold having caused a corresponding decline in dry goods, groceries and all other articles, and being very anxious to close out, to make room for our new Stock, which we expect in a few weeks, we can offer to our

Customers

Unusual advantages,

we can sell goods

at a profit

at

LOWER PRICES

than any other

HOUSE

in the

CITY.

Those who wish to have a large margin will buy of

GILBERT & SONS.

mar31-1f.

NOTICE.

Will give \$23 per Ton for HAULING Coal from East Weber to Camp Douglas. mar19-1f

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A Remarkable Fine Collection of Music for the Piano-forte, 1,000 Pieces for \$12.50.

The following Books are of uniform size and style and form the best collection of Choice Music, for the Piano-forte ever Published. The HOME MUSIC, a collection of MARCHES, WALTZES, POLKAS, SCHOTTISCHES, REDOWAS, QUADRILLES, CONTRA DANCES, FOUR-HAND PIECES and PIANO GEMS, 2 Vols. The SHOWER OF PEARLS, a collection of choice Vocal Duets with Piano Accompaniments. The SILVER VOICE, a collection of Songs, Ballads, Quartettes, Duets, &c. &c. with Piano Accompaniments. Operatic Pearls. A collection of the Vocal Beauties of the best Operas, with Piano Accompaniments. All of the above sent, post paid for \$12.50, or singly at the following prices:—Plain, \$2.50, Cloth, \$3.00, full gilt, \$4.00.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, 277 Washington St., Boston.

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T. D. BROWN will be in the City for a few days to receive

Orders and Money

From Parties desirous of sending for

Machinery, Miners' Tools, Outfits, Family Groceries, Clothing, etc., etc.,

Also—

Certificates,

Powers of Attorney,

empowering him to sell

Mining Stock,

Feet,

Claims,

or Lodes of Utah, Nevada and Montana.

Call at

T. D. Brown & Son's.

GREAT REDUCTION & SACRIFICE IMMENSE FALL

IN ALL CLASSES OF GOODS.

CHEAPER than the CHEAPEST NEW STORE, NEW STORE!

STAINES & NEEDHAM'S old Stand in Main Street

Now is the time for

COUNTRY DEALERS

And Families to lay in Supplies. We are determined to sell and give

GREAT BARGAINS,

Our immense Stock of Merchandise in Store and continually arriving and opening

Must be sold off.

The entire Stock we have marked down at such

Prices to offer the

Greatest inducements

to customers and all who favor us with a call, we guarantee to give them satisfaction in every Article.

TEAS OF THE FINEST QUALITY.

Brown Sheetings, Cotton Yarn, Check, Brass Kettles, Hickory, Spades and Shovels, Prints, Forks and Rakes, Shakers, Scythes and Scutches, Spring and Summer Hats, Dress Goods, Axes, Ladies and Gents' Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Cutlery, Notions in every variety, Stationery and Perfumery.

Coffee, Sugar, Spice

Pepper Mustard,

And all kinds of fancy

Groceries.

Do not forget the old Stand of

STAINES AND NEEDHAM.

mar31-1f

A GOOD 'UN.—A man named Smith was a most confirmed drunkard, but would never drink with a friend, or in public, and always bitterly denied when caught a little too steep, ever tasting liquor! One day some bad witnesses concealed themselves in his room and when the liquor was running down his throat, seized him with his arms crooked and his mouth wide open, and holding him fast, asked him with an air of triumph: "Ah, Smith, have we caught you at last—you never drink, eh? Now one would suppose that Smith would have acknowledged the corn. Not he; with the most grave and impassible face, he calmly, and in a dignified manner said: "Gentlemen, my name is not Smith!"

THE latest personal anecdote of General Grant is told of a recent journey of his in a railroad train, where he displayed, as usual, none of the insignia of his rank. A youthful book-peddler traversed the cars, crying "Life of General Grant." A mischievous aide pointed to the General's seat, suggesting to the boy that "that man might like a copy." Gen. Grant turned over the pages of the book, and casually asked, "Who is it this is all about?" The boy, giving him a look of indignation and disgust, replied, "You must be a damned greeny not to know General Grant!" After this volley the Lieutenant-General of course surrendered, and bought his biography.

THE uttermost parts of the earl are supposed to be the parts where there are the most women.

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS.

GREAT DECLINE

in

GOODS!

CALL AT

WALKER BRO'S

For all descriptions of

DOMESTIC, DRY

AND

DRESS GOODS

AT LESS PRICES THAN ANY House in Town

We defy Competition,

All our large Stock on hand must be closed out

IMMEDIATELY, at a great sacrifice,

to make room

for our

SPRING STOCK

FROM

EAST AND WEST.

Mar 18th. WALKER BRO'S.

SECOND TO NONE IN THIS TERRITORY. IMMENSE REDUCTION IN PRICES.

—O—

CLOSING OUT OF STOCK.

CALL AT

BODENBURG & KAHN'S

East Temple Street a few Doors below Pacific Telegraph Office.

Having an Immense large and well selected Stock of General Merchandise on hand and expecting in addition two large trains from California and the East with a general Assortment of Spring

DRESS GOODS.

STAPLE DRY GOODS,

And various other Articles necessary for Utah trade, we have made a

GREAT REDUCTION

IN

PRICES.

To close our present Stock and make room for more.

We are now offering to the Public the

Best, Largest & Cheapest

STOCK OF MERCHANDISE

unequalled in Quality and Price by any other Mercantile House in this Territory.

Selling at cost

We would direct particular attention to our large Stock of

Boots & Shoes

Which we are now selling at cost, wishing to go out of that branch of business and are offering them Wholesale and retail at a great sacrifice.

Our Stock of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

AND CLOTHING,

is complete and of a Quality and Prices, which need no recommendation.

We have also on hand

COOKING STOVES,

CARPENTERS TOOLS,

FARMING IMPLEMENTS,

Tobacco,

Segars,

Yankee Notions,

School Books,

Stationery,

And a variety of other GOODS to numerous to mention.

We invite one and all.

dec 15-16 BODENBURG & KAHN.

THE DAILY UNION VEDETTE Book, Card and Job PRINTING OFFICE,

CAMP DOUGLAS, UTAH TER.

THE PIONEER

DAILY NEWSPAPER Printing Office,

—OF—

UTAH TERRITORY.

Having lately received a large and complete

Assortment of Job Type,

—AND—

Printing Material

We are now prepared to execute all kinds of

PLAIN, FANCY

—AND—

ORNAMENTAL

PRINTING

SUCH AS

POSTERS,

HAND BILLS,

BALL TICKETS,

LETTER HEADS,

MINING CERTIFICATES,

PROGRAMMES,

WAY BILLS,

CIRCULARS,

CHECKS,

DRAFTS.

NOTES,

CARDS,

ETC. ETC.

And can successfully compete in price, style, and promptness with any establishment west of the Rocky, or east of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, and we guarantee satisfaction to every order.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

Specimens of work may be seen at the "Daily Union Vedette," Printing office, Camp Douglas.

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF GOODS!

N. S. RANSOHOFF & CO.

Take pleasure in returning thanks to their patrons for the very liberal encouragement they have received at their

NEW STORE, EAST TEMPLE ST.

And avail themselves of the earliest opportunity of announcing that one of the firm having purchased largely in the Eastern Markets, and upon advantageous terms, they are now enabled to offer a

REDUCTION OF

TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT LESS THAN ANY HOUSE IN TOWN.

FINEST STYLES

of

PLAIN AND FANCY

Dress Goods,

Ever offered in this Market.

Our Stock is extensive, and embraces, besides the whole range of

Staple Goods

every minor article enumerated in the catalogue of the

BEST MERCANTILE HOUSES

In the West.

THE FINEST GUNPOWDER, IMPERIAL, AND YOUNG HYSON

TEAS.

Our old Establishment, just below the Overland Stage Office, has now a complete Stock of

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING

GOODS

AND

Winter Clothing

Of the most Superb and most Substantial

QUALITY.

The highest Price paid for FLOUR,

WHEAT,

BARLEY,

OATS,

CORNMEAL.

BUTTER and EGGS

april 14

OVERLAND STAGE LINE.

KEN HOLLADAY, Proprietor.

Carrying the great through mail between the Atlantic and Pacific States.

This Line is now running

DAILY COACHES

In connection with the

OVERLAND MAIL COMPANY,

To and from Atchison, Kansas, Nebraska City and Placerville, California, through Salt Lake City.

Coaches for Atchison and Nebraska City leave every morning at ten o'clock.

A Treasure and Freight Express

Carried weekly between

SALT LAKE, ATCHISON and NEBRASKA CITY,

In charge of the most Competent and Trustworthy Messengers.

This Line also runs

TRI-WEEKLY COACHES,

Carrying Passengers, Mails and Express matter between Salt Lake City and Virginia City Montana, via. East Bannack City. Also, a

TRI-WEEKLY LINE

Between Walla Walla, Oregon, and Salt Lake City, via. Boise City, West Bannock.

Time to Denver..... 5 days.
Time to Atchison & Nebraska City, 12 " apls of JO. S. ROBERSON, Agent.

OVERLAND MAIL COMPANY.

TO VIRGINIA CITY, NEV. TER., IN FIVE DAYS.

The Overland Mail Company, carrying the

United States Mail

FROM

Salt Lake to Virginia City, N. T.

Forms in connection with the Overland Stage, East, and the Pioneer Stage Co., West, the

GREAT OVERLAND MAIL LINE

BETWEEN

Atchison, Kansas, and Placerville, California,

And a perfect line of communication between the ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC COASTS

The coaches of this line are

Neat and Commodious,

And special attention is paid to the comfort and convenience of passengers.

The Trip from

Salt Lake City to Virginia, N. T.

Is made

INSIDE OF FIVE DAYS;

Thence by rapid means of conveyance to Placerville, Sacramento and San Francisco, making the through trip

INSIDE OF SEVEN DAYS.

Coach's Leave Salt Lake City, for the West

EVERY DAY.

AT ONE O'CLOCK, P. M.

H. S. MUMFELD, Agent.
Great Salt Lake City, July 1st, 1864. apl 11